

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES.

VOL. X.—NO. 22.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1831.

WHOLE NO. 490.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION, JUNE 8TH, 1831.

The 8th Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Baptist Convention was held at the Baptist meeting-house in Meriden, June 8th, 1831. The chair was taken by the President, Rev. Elisha Cushman, and the Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. James Grow.

The certificates of the delegates were presented and read; by which it appeared the following Churches and Societies were represented.

| Churches. | Delegates. | Churches. | Delegates. |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Hartford, | G. F. Davis, | 2d Saybrook, | P. Brockett, |
| Berlin, | J. B. Gilbert, | Pomfret, | J. H. Hayden, |
| Bristol, | N. E. Shailer, | East Windsor, | G. Robins, |
| Canterbury, | H. Stanwood, | Colchester and | |
| | Geo. Phippen, | East Haddam, | |
| | J. Case, | Lyme, | N. Wildman, |
| Enfield, | | Wallingford, | S. Shailer, |
| 1st Suffield, | Wm. Bentley, | | C. Dudley, |
| Wethersfield, | R. Francis, | | |
| | A. Bolles, | 2d Windsor, | Wm. Hodge, |
| 1st Windsor, | E. Cushman, | Tolland, | |
| New Haven, | J. H. Lindsley, | Woodbridge and | |
| | D. Wildman, | Salem, | |
| New London, | | New Hartford and | |
| 1st N. Stonington, | | Burlington, | |
| Preston, | | 1st Colchester, | |
| Waterford, | | 2d Montville, | |
| Stratfield, | | Lisbon, | |
| 2d Danbury, | | East Haddam, | N. Pratt, |
| Newtown, | N. D. Benedict, | Killingworth, | T. Stone, |
| 1st Ashford, | | Andover, | C. Tilden, |
| Hartford, | | | N. Lyman, |
| Lebanon, | | Manchester and | |
| Mansfield, | J. M. Hunt, | Vernon, | E. Doty, |
| | O. Crane, | Southington, | I. Atkins, |
| | | | J. Neal, |
| Litchfield, | T. Larcomb, | | |
| 1st Colebrook, | | Cornwall, | |
| 2d Colebrook, | | 2d Lyme, | |
| 1st Middletown, | J. Cookson, | New Milford, | |
| 2d Middletown, | N. G. Corning, | Sharon, | |
| 3d Middletown, | F. Wightman, | Goshen, | |
| | S. Higby, | Brooklyn, | |
| | J. Graves, | Willimantic, | |
| | D. T. Shailer, | | |
| Haddam, | | Meriden, | |
| Norfolk, | J. Grow, | | |
| Thompson, | B. G. Goff, | Willington, | |
| Hallam, | | 3d Saybrook, | |
| 1st Groton, | | | |
| 2d Groton, | G. B. Atwell, | 2d Ashford, | |
| 1st Woodstock, | J. Brockett, | Canterbury, | |
| North Haven, | J. H. Lindsley, | | |
| 2d Saybrook, | S. West, | Weston, | |
| | J. Bulkley, | | |

Churches with this mark were not represented.

Resolved, That Rev. E. Thresher, Corresponding Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society, with all other brethren, of regular standing, be invited to a seat with us.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to examine J. H. Lindsley, on his Christian experience, his call to the ministry, and his view of divine truth, and report to this body on the expediency of setting him apart by the imposition of hands, to the work of the gospel ministry. The following brethren were accordingly appointed: G. Phippen, E. Cushman, D. Wildman, S. Shailer, G. Robins, G. F. Davis, Wm. Bentley.

The following Societies were represented, and communications from others were received and read.

F. P. So. Willington, J. S. Parker,
M. F. So. do, L. G. Leonard,
F. P. So. Essex, P. Brockett.

The report of the Board of Managers was read and accepted, See No. 1.

The Treasurer's report was then read and accepted. See No. 2. Resolved, That the Secretaries or other organs of the following Societies, be requested to furnish this body, at its present session, with a concise account of their state and prospects.—Viz.: Connecticut branch of the Baptist General Tract Society; the Christian Secretaries Association; the Connecticut Baptist Sabbath School Society; and the Connecticut Baptist Education Society.

The following Committees were appointed by the Chair: Foreign Missions—G. F. Davis, S. S. Mallery, H. Stanwood. Domestic Missions—G. Phippen, A. Gregory, P. Brockett. Agency—J. Grow, G. Robins, T. Larcomb. Religious Periodicals—S. S. Mallery, J. Cookson, G. F. Davis. Temperance—T. Larcomb, O. Spencer, G. Phippen.

Proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year, when the following persons were elected:

Elisha Cushman, President.
Gustavus F. Davis, Vice President.
Gurdon Robins, Corresponding Secretary.
John Cookson, Recording Secretary.
Jeremiah Brown, Treasurer.

Resolved, That the following brethren be a Committee to nominate eight Trustees for the ensuing year: Rev. Messrs. Grow, Robins and Davis.

The foregoing Committee made their report, which was accepted, and the following persons were duly elected

TRUSTEES:

James Grow, Geo. Read, Geo. Phippen, Pierpont Brockett, Thomas Larcomb, Russel Jennings, Samuel S. Mallery, Geo. B. Atwell.

Resolved, That Br. J. B. Gilbert be requested to officiate as Treasurer, pro tem.

Delegates appointed at the last session to visit State Conventions, reported.

Appointed the following Delegates to State Conventions.

Massachusetts—S. S. Mallery, A. Gregory, G. B. Atwell.

New Hampshire—E. Thresher.

New York—G. F. Davis, R. Francis.

Rhode Island—L. Kneeland, N. E. Shailer.

Vermont—E. Thresher.

Adjourned to half past 2 o'clock, P. M. Br. Tilden prayed.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Br. S. Shailer addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Committee appointed to examine Br. J. H. Lindsley, and to report on the expediency of ordaining him to the work of the Christian ministry, reported, that the Committee were unanimous in their vote to proceed to his ordination at such time as the Convention appoint. Report accepted.

The Secretary of the Connecticut Branch of the Baptist General Tract Society, made a brief statement of the affairs of said Society.

The Secretary of the Connecticut Baptist S. School Society, reported the present state of that Society.

Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention, there is reason to believe, that the Baptist Church and Society at Willimantic Falls have, in the erection of a house for public worship, put forth their

pecuniary strength to the full extent required by the nature of the case, and still remain encumbered by a debt which, though not very heavy, is yet beyond their power to liquidate, more than their whole strength being required to sustain the preaching of the gospel among themselves. Therefore, Resolved, by this Convention, that the Church and Society at Willimantic Falls are cordially recommended to the favorable consideration and liberality of all to whom they may apply for aid to enable them to discharge the debt, which at present encumbers their house of worship.

Resolved, That we hold the next annual meeting with the 1st Baptist Church in Middletown.

Appointed Br. Gurdon Robins to preach the sermon before the Convention next year, and Br. L. Kneeland in case of failure.

The Committee appointed at the last session to carry into effect the resolution expressive of the views and feelings of this Convention relative to the afflicted state of the persecuted Christians in Switzerland, made a report of the measures they had taken. Report accepted.

Br. P. Canfield made a report of what was due to him from the Convention for printing, &c. of the Christian Secretary.

After hearing a proposition from him, it was

Resolved, That the Convention view with sentiments of gratitude the very generous proposal of Br. Canfield, to relinquish so much of the amount of his claim for publishing the Christian Secretary, &c. as makes the sum three hundred and forty dollars; and that we hereby authorize the Treasurer of the Board to borrow the balance still due Br. Canfield of three hundred and forty dollars, and pay him, and thus cancel his claim. At the same time, we authorize the Board to assign to Br. Canfield all the outstanding claims due the Convention for the purpose of being collected solely for his own use and benefit.

Resolved, That the Committee of publication be requested to prepare and publish, with the proceedings of this Convention, a statistical account of the different Associations in this State, embracing the number of Ministers, Churches, and Members.

Adjourned, 4 o'clock, P. M. to hear the annual Sermon, which was preached by Br. Geo. Phippen, from Isaiah lx. 1; after which a collection was taken for Dom. Missions, amounting to \$14.5.

Adjourned till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Br. S. Shailer prayed.

Thursday Morning, June 9.

Met according to adjournment. Br. I. Atkins prayed.

The Committee on religious publications presented their report. Accepted. See No. 3.

The Committee on Temperance reported. Adopted. See No. 4.

The Committee on Domestic Missions presented their report. Accepted. See No. 5.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Board that they take efficient measures to arrange the destitute churches and communities in this State into Missionary circuits, and aid them in procuring Pastors to labor with them in word and doctrine. And that the following brethren be and are hereby appointed to carry this resolution into effect:

Hartford County—Geo. Phippen,
New Haven County—J. Atkins,
Middlesex County—J. Cookson,
Litchfield County—T. Larcomb,
Fairfield County—J. H. Lindsley,
Tolland County—S. S. Mallery,
Windham County—G. B. Atwell,
New London County—N. Wildman.

The Committee on Agency reported. Adopted. See No. 6. The Committee on Foreign Missions presented their report. Accepted. See No. 7.

The following brethren were appointed Delegates to the Baptist General Convention, to be held in New York city, 1832: G. F. Davis, E. Cushman, J. H. Lindsley, O. Spencer, I. Atkins.

Resolved, That the Board be authorized to fill any vacancy that may take place in the foregoing delegation.

Br. L. Kneeland, in behalf of the Stonington Union Association, requested the privilege of uniting with the Convention by Delegates sent from that body, instead of Delegates from each church.

Resolved, That the request from the Stonington Union Association be granted.

Resolved, That we view it as a cause of devout gratitude to God, that several of our female friends have contributed their gold ornaments to the cause of missions, and that all the members of our churches who wear such ornaments be affectionately invited to imitate their worthy example.

Resolved, That each Association be requested to appoint one of their body to report the state of religion in the several churches connected with said Association, at the next session of this Convention.

Resolved, That we regard the circulation of religious tracts as an important means of doing good, and recommend the Connecticut Branch of the General Tract Society to the patronage of our churches, by making their pastors life members, and otherwise contributing to its funds.

Resolved, That the American Tract Magazine be recommended to the attention of our brethren throughout the State, as well calculated to diffuse interesting facts in relation to the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend, that the Baptist Churches in this State patronize the Connecticut Sunday School Society, and establish and foster Sunday schools in all their congregations, and annually make returns of the state of their schools, to Mr. Albert Day, Hartford, Secretary of the Connecticut Baptist Sunday School Society.

Resolved, That G. F. Davis, J. Cookson, and P. Canfield, be a Committee to superintend the printing of the Minutes of this meeting.

The Secretary of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society made a brief statement relative to the interests of that Society.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Baptist churches in this State, to aid, by their prayers and liberal benefactions, the Connecticut Baptist Education Society.

Resolved, That the numerous and pressing claims of the cause of God require increased efforts in self-denial and retrenchment.

Resolved, That all our brethren be affectionately requested to sustain the Christian Secretary, by all suitable means in their power, especially by taking said paper, and contributing to enrich its columns.

After a short address by the President on the necessity of sustaining, by increased effort, the benevolent operations of the day, and commending the Convention to God, closed one of the most harmonious and interesting sessions ever held by this body.

ELISHA CUSHMAN, President.

JOHN COOKSON, Secretary.

[To be Continued.]

From the American Baptist Magazine.
REPORT
OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, OF THE BAPTIST
GENERAL CONVENTION, FOR THE YEAR
ENDING APRIL 29, 1831.
Continued from page 82.

Tavoy.

Of the condition and prospects of this station we have been furnished with particular accounts by Mr. Boardman. He says: "Besides several thousand foreigners, there are in this city more than six thousand Burmans and Tavoyans, and in the surrounding villages, about twenty thousand more, and in the jungle about three thousand Karens, making the whole population of the province of Tavoy, more than thirty thousand souls. This is literally a population of Atheists, who believe that there is not, and cannot be an eternal God to govern the world and call its inhabitants to an account. Among all these people, there is no one to teach them the knowledge of God and salvation, of heaven and hell, but ourselves. An extensive and weighty charge—an awful responsibility rests upon us."

We believe that Mr. and Mrs. Boardman had lived under the impression thus described, till reduced by labor and sickness, they accepted the pressing invitation of the brethren at Maulmein last spring (1830) to remove there for a time, partly with a hope that it might recruit their exhausted strength, and partly for the purpose of aiding that establishment during the absence of Messrs. Judson and Wade. We exceedingly regret to state that the last intelligence left Mrs. Boardman but partially recovered, and Mr. B. apparently sinking into a fatal decline.

While at Tavoy the zavay was made the general seat of instruction for all that would resort to it; and during the year, many heard the Gospel at that place. But Mr. Boardman did not confine his labors to such as came to him.—Knowing the important influence of the priesthood on the destinies of souls, he sought them out, visited and conversed with them at their own places—endeavored to impress their minds with correct views of truth, and finally prepared and left with the principal of them, condensed summaries of the doctrine of Christ. Nor did he limit himself to Tavoy, but left his family and repaired to the country, where he visited between twenty and thirty of the villages, and preached Christ and him crucified to both priests and people. In a few instances he was received and treated coolly—in most, respectfully—and in some gladly. Hundreds of persons heard of a Redeemer who never before heard or hoped for any salvation from sin and misery, except through countless transigrations ending in annihilation. Christian books were widely circulated—many acknowledged their doubts of the truth of Buddhism, and some boldly avowed their preference of the Gospel. The Karens occupied a principal part of Mr. Boardman's attention. They came to the Mission house, frequently 10, 15, or 20 at once, from various distances up to 70 miles, and spent successive days soliciting instruction.—At their villages they received Mr. Boardman with demonstrations of pleasure. Zavays were prepared for the accommodation of worshippers, and all business suspended during his stay. When he could not attend in person, Ko Thah-byoo made tours among them with obvious advantage, and the word preached became the power of God unto salvation. In the village of Tshick-koo, 50 miles east of Tavoy, three were baptized, including the head man Moung So, and four others requested baptism. The Lord's day is regularly observed as a day of abstinence from secular employment, and of worshipping the true God, on which occasion a large number of persons assemble to pray, and hear the Scriptures read, so that Christianity may clearly be called the religion of the village. Urgent applications were made by Karens from the frontiers of Siam for preaching, and Ko Thah-byoo was sent to them. A similar desire was manifested by Karens in the Martaban district, after Mr. Boardman arrived at Maulmein, and a few profess to have received the word gladly.

But lest any should anticipate from such auspicious indications among this interesting people, more than a knowledge of all the facts will justify, we think it is proper to state, there are obstacles to be overcome requiring great labor before the Gospel can be expected to exert all its influence upon them. 1. The Karens speak a language peculiar to themselves, which has never been reduced to writing, and are divided into two classes or nations, as they would say, the Myeet-thas, and the Myeet-kyens. These two classes differ in dialects so as not easily to be understood by each other, but being opposed by their heathen masters, have more intercourse with each other than either has with the Burmans. 2. They are much scattered, and in places almost inaccessible to any but themselves, the paths leading to their settlements being obscurely marked and little trodden. Now, to reduce their language to writing, and translate the scriptures into it, would be no ordinary effort, yet there are some considerations which recommend the measure, or entitle it to serious consideration. The Sacred Scriptures are the most powerful means which human agency can employ to enlighten and save them, while the dialect into which they shall be rendered and published, by being made permanent, would probably in time acquire an ascendancy and become the language of them all. They ardently desire a written language,

which would naturally lead them to study with much attention, whatever was published in it, and as the Scriptures or religious tracts would, for a time be the only works subject to their perusal, it might be hoped that impressions received would abide with them and effect a renovation of their whole character.

In view of the second obstacle mentioned, it may be said, if their settlements are scattered, they are at the same time numerous, being spread over all the forests of Arracan, Burmah, Martaban, Tavoy, Mergui, and Siam, so that, in point of numbers they are important, and experience shows, if the ways of access are not open and plain, they are nevertheless, such as love to Christ and perishing souls, will influence the self-denying missionary to search out and traverse. With these facts before them the Board are giving to the subject all the patient consideration which its importance demands, to enable them to decide what further measures to adopt.

They cannot, however, review the past but with profound gratitude to God. Two years only, had Mr. Boardman been at Tavoy, and within that short period, twenty converts were received to Christian baptism and the fellowship of the church. Eight or ten more gave evidence of a change of heart, and would have come forward had he remained.

The incidents connected with his leaving, were, many of them, truly affecting, and calculated to evince the sincere piety of the converts. The members were anxious to receive such instruction, as in the absence of the teacher might prevent the omission of any duty, particularly the right observance of the sabbath. They showed the deepest interest in those who had been instrumental of their illumination, and in the other missionaries, by requesting the names of all, that they might make each of them a subject of special prayer. At the same time they (the Karens) desired to know by what appellation they should designate the North American Indians, between whom and themselves, they had been told there were traits of resemblance, and for whom they wished to pray. How clearly does this disinterested love of others mark them for the disciples of Christ. The last sacramental occasion seems to have been memorable, and is thus noticed by Mr. Boardman. "It was altogether such a communion season as we never before had in Tavoy, either as to numbers or the feelings manifested: it was indeed the house of God, the gate of heaven."

Burmah Proper.

We have now to report various labors performed by our brethren within the territory of his Burman Majesty, from which it will appear that light is spreading in that region of darkness, notwithstanding all the efforts made to resist it. For a time after certain provinces were wrested from the empire, and placed under the government of the British, it was thought that the missionaries who had encountered so much opposition and tyranny, acted wisely in confining themselves to those provinces in which they could operate securely and freely, without the terror of government to frighten enquirers from their doors. And it may still be a question to be settled by the indications of Providence, whether a permanent residence shall be taken up by any American missionary, within the power of the Emperor.

Events, however, at Rangoon, assumed an aspect too important and inviting to be overlooked by men who had there suffered so much for the truth's sake. Under the labors of Ko Thah-a, the native pastor, a church had arisen of more than twenty members, and "we have reason to believe," says Mr. Wade, "that God is answering the many prayers, which both in public and in private, have been offered for the inhabitants of Rangoon, in our native land, during years past, and that the seed which hath been sown there is springing up." As this church had enjoyed no instruction in Christian knowledge, but such as Ko Thah-a could give, it was obviously the part of fraternal duty, in those who understood the way of the Lord more perfectly, to visit and strengthen them in that which was good, and set in order what might be wanting. With this object in view, Mr. and Mrs. Wade repaired thither in February, 1830, as already stated. On arriving, they were in a short time made acquainted with all the native Christians, whom they had never before seen, and found them well established in the faith.—Their love to the Gospel and to each other was clearly evinced. Nor did it appear that the harvest was already gathered, but that the fields were still white. Many crowded around the new teachers, to inquire and be instructed. In the course of a week, "the great annual feast and worship day" occurred. Thousands of people assembled from all quarters. Five or six of the most active of the disciples took each a bundle of tracts, and went in different directions, to scatter the good seed, and gave away more than a hundred in a single day, besides telling the news of salvation through Christ to many. One of them said, they felt as though the Holy Spirit helped them in preaching.—About the same time another event, which Mr. Wade thus describes, threw in his way a multitude of people. "For two or three months past, there has been a great influx of people from every part of the country, consisting of troops lately raised, and who are called to this place to have their military equipage examined. Immense numbers of these have been here for books, and if we had had a sufficient number to supply their demands, tracts would at this time have been scattered through every town and

village in the province. As it is, tracts have been very widely circulated. And we frequently hear with what avidity they are read in those places where they have reached. Numbers who live several days' travel from this place have called and said, 'We have heard of the fame of this religion, and are come to hear and get books.' In July, the state of Mr. Boardman's health became so poor as to require the return of Mr. Wade to Maulmein; but Mr. Judson, who came hither in May, and ascended the Irrawaddy, still remained. His labors and the incidents connected with them, were equally, if not more important, than those already described at Rangoon.

As he went up the river, he distributed in most of the principal towns and villages which line its banks, large quantities of tracts, which were received with almost universal avidity. He however made but short stops, till he arrived at Prome, in the heart of the Empire. In this ancient and populous place he took up his residence; though it was with difficulty, owing to the fears and prejudices of the people, that he succeeded in procuring a shelter for himself. An old zayat was finally assigned to him, near the foot of the principal pagoda, which he repaired, and in which he dwelt and received inquirers. The result of his operations here, is best described by himself. He says: "At one period, the whole town seemed to be roused to listen to the news of an Eternal God, the mission of his Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, and the way of salvation through his atonement. A considerable portion of the hearers became favorably disposed. At length, the enemy assumed a threatening aspect, and the poor people became frightened." On leaving the place he records the following: "There is no period of my missionary life, that I review with more satisfaction, or rather, with less dissatisfaction, than my sojourn in Prome. This city was founded several hundred years before the Christian era. Through how many ages have the successive generations of its dark inhabitants lived and died, without the slightest knowledge of the Great Eternal, and the only way of salvation which he has provided! At length in the year 1830, it was ordered that a missionary of the cross should sit down in the heart of the city, and from day to day, for above three months, should pour forth divine truth, in language, which, if not eloquent and acceptable, was at least intelligible to all ranks. Thousands have heard of God, who never, nor their ancestors, heard before. Frequently in passing through the streets, and in taking my seat in the zayats, I have felt such a solemnity and awe on my spirits, as almost prevented me from opening my lips to communicate the momentous message with which I was charged. How the preacher has preached, and how the hearers have heard, the day of judgment will show. O how many will find their everlasting chains more tight and intolerable, on account of the very warnings and entreaties they have received from my lips! But what more can be done than has been done? Though warned and entreated, they have wilfully, obstinately, and blasphemously refused to listen. But, blessed be God, there are some whose faces I expect to see at the right hand of the great Judge. Many also, there are, who have become so far enlightened, that I am sure they never can bow the knee to Shway San-dau, without a distressing conviction that they are in the wrong way. Farewell to thee, Prome! willingly would I have spent my last breath in thee and for thee. But thy sons ask me not to stay; and I must betry the Gospel to other cities also, for therefore am I sent. Read the five hundred tracts that I have left with thee. Pray to the God and Savior that I have told thee of. And if hereafter thou call me, though in the lowest whisper, and it reach me in the very extremities of the empire, I will joyfully listen and come back to thee."

Sept. 18th, Mr. Judson left for Rangoon. It seemed an earnest of what may yet be expected as the fruit of these labors, to see a man, a Secretary of Government, who had frequented the zayat, lingering about the shore at parting, and as the boat gently glided down the stream, saying to his teacher as his last words: "Mark me as your disciple. I pray to God every day. Do you also pray for me. As soon as I can get free from my engagements, I intend to come down to Rangoon." On his return, Mr. Judson stopped at various places, preached and distributed tracts. When arrived at Rangoon, he found no little excitement produced by the recent attacks on the empire of darkness and sin. The diffusion of so much light had awakened the enemy, and put him upon the alert to prevent the mischief apprehended. A report was circulated that government would make a public example of heretics, and men were actually set to watch the passes to and from the mission house, and take from inquirers the tracts they had received. These measures produced alarm, and a suspension of visitors; but, says Mr. Judson, "we trust in God that the tide will flow again in its own appointed time."

The whole effect from the timely and singularly wide-spread exertions of the brethren, as above described, having placed tracts in the hands of thousands from all parts of the empire, and accompanied them with fervent appeals to the conscience, can never be estimated by men. We are allowed, however, to calculate from former results that it will be great, and such will cause the hearts of multitudes to swell with joy forever. Heretofore, but few tracts have been given away, for the missionaries had not the press to print them. But even from those few, fruit has sprung up to the glory of God. The following fact reported by Mr. Judson, is in confirmation of this. "Ko San is a respectable elderly man, residing in a village north of Ava. Twelve years ago, a copy of the first edition of the first tract found its way thither, and he treasured it up as the truth. At subsequent times, he occasionally met with disciples, particularly during the war, when some of them fled beyond Ava, with the rest of the population. The more he heard of

the Christian religion, the better he liked it. His wife is of the same mind with himself. He has now concluded to remove to Rangoon, where they both will make an open profession of their faith in Christ." With such an instance before us, nothing need be added to raise our anticipations. The word has gone forth, and shall not return void.

(To be continued.)

STATE OF RELIGION IN THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN CONNECTICUT.

The following is the Report of the Delegates from the General Association of Connecticut, on the state of Religion; read before the General Assembly at their late session.

The General Association of Connecticut was formed one hundred and twenty three years ago. Its territory is 90 miles by 70 in extent, with a population of somewhat less than 300,000. It includes twelve distinct associations of ministers, connected with 222 churches, of which 193 are believed to be supplied with pastors, leaving 29 at the present time vacant. The whole number of Congregational ministers reported on the list of the General Association, including the supernumerary, and those employed as instructors of youth, or as agents of benevolent institutions, is 231. The number of communicants in our churches is estimated at 50,000, or not far from one-tenth of the entire population.

The churches and ministers are enjoying peace and mutual confidence. Feeble congregations, it is believed, are gaining courage and strength; and new churches are formed from year to year, to meet, though perhaps inadequately, the wants of new villages. Sabbath schools and Bible classes exist in nearly every congregation, and are regarded by pastors and churches with a steadily increasing interest. The various enterprises of Christian benevolence, for the distribution of Bibles and Tracts, for the improvement of public morals and popular education, for increasing the number of able and faithful ministers, and for sending the Gospel to the destitute at home and abroad, are patronized by the churches with a zeal and liberality, disproportioned, indeed, to the necessities of our land, and of a world that lieth in wickedness, yet cheering to the hopes of those who pray for the prosperity and progress of the kingdom of our Lord. More than \$15,000 was contributed in the year 1830, to the American Board of Foreign Missions, and probably a much greater sum to the great societies which are labouring more directly for the salvation of our own country;—and this independently of all that was given for the endowment of colleges and theological institutions in our own state, and in the great west. And though the conflict between sin and holiness still divides the community,—and though many evils, such as infidelity and universalism, poisoning the minds of the thoughtless, and searing the consciences of the profligate; and the spirit of sectarianism, dividing the professed followers of Christ, and creating separate interests among those who ought to be hearty co-workers with each other and with God,—hinder the progress of the Gospel, we have abundant reason to rejoice in the outward and spiritual prosperity of the Churches in our connection.

Especially have the power and grace of God been manifested within the past five months. The same reviving influences of the Holy Spirit which have visited so many portions of the Presbyterian Church, have been poured out upon the Congregational churches of Connecticut. And as often as those churches have been blessed with revivals of religion, yet such revivals—in respect to the number of subjects, the rapidity of the work of conversion, the harmony of the churches and pastors, the absence of all to which the fastidious might plausibly object, and the overawing manifestation of the power of God—have rarely if ever been witnessed before. Not fewer than fifty congregations within the knowledge of the delegates from the General Association to this body have experienced in a greater or less degree, the special visitation of the Spirit of God, since the commencement of the present year; and every week brings as the tidings that another and another of the churches is rejoicing in the same mercy of the Saviour. The cities of Hartford and New-Haven have been particularly blessed. In Yale College about one hundred and twenty of the students have given evidence of having passed from death to life. The prosperity of this venerable institution in all its departments cheers its friends and is auspicious to the interests of the church of God. The Theological Seminary numbers about fifty students. Of the undergraduate students about one hundred and ten were professedly pious before the commencement of the present revival.

From the N. Y. Baptist Repository. NEW-YORK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

We gave in our last a general view of the proceedings of this body up to the time that our paper went to press. We were unable to attend the remainder of the session. But we learn from brethren who did attend, that the business of the Association was transacted in a harmonious and christian like manner, and that it closed very pleasantly.

On Wednesday evening, Br. Grennell from Warwick Association, preached from Rom. iii. 28. "Therefore we conclude, that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law." On Thursday evening Br. Dodge of Piscataway preached from 1 Cor. iii. 11. "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

The proceedings of the Representative Missionary Society, which met during the recess of the Association, were interesting and encouraging. The amount brought in by the churches, and the collection at the close of the Missionary sermon, was \$345 37. The Report of the Board gave encouragement, that their labors had not been in vain in the Lord.

From the N. Y. Baptist Register. HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at Poughkeepsie, on the 25th and 26th days of last month. Br. S. H. Cone was Moderator—Br. W. G. Miller, Clerk. The introductory sermon was preached by Br. Welch. On the second day Br. J. Peck preached, and received a collection, which, with the quota sent by the churches for the New York Baptist Convention, amounted to \$600. A like noble spirit of liberality to that evinced at the preceding anniversary, was also exhibited at this in behalf of the Convention. The quota was \$500; in which the churches fell short, but it was made up \$600 in the Association. A most seasonable relief to the exhausted treasury. A few days ago, only, the Board sat, and important applications were put over on account of the low state of the funds; but here is provision made to pay up several laboring missionaries, and comfort the hearts of many who are saying, "Come over and help us." And if any thing of the same character be manifested by the Associations whose anniversaries are now about to follow, our regular missionary operations will be sustained among the destitute, and the school among the Indians at Tonawanda also kept up. After what we have seen, we want no permanent fund for our Convention. There has not been a time of great need in the whole course of its operations, but relief has been provided for the exigency. Ah! it is much better to trust in the Lord, than in permanent funds. We heard a brother remark, who attended the Association, that it was one of the most interesting sessions he had ever witnessed. After the close, the delegates going to New York, concluded to spend the evening in a prayer meeting, until the steam boat, which was to pass at 11 o'clock, P. M. and in which they were to take passage, should approach; and so peculiarly engaging and delightful was the scene, that the necessary preparation for the boat produced a most reluctant separation from the heavenly interview.

From the N. E. Baptist Register.

DEAR SIR—Some of your readers, members of the Second Baptist Church in West Springfield, have intimated to me a wish to have me send you an account of the state of religion in this place for your paper.—About eighteen months ago I visited them for the first time. I found them rather low, and in a rather divided state. I labored with them about five months, when I received the unanimous invitation of the church and society to continue my labors and remove my family here. This took place a year ago last April, when I received the pastoral care. In prospect of the state of the church, and the little success attending my labors, I was often constrained to cry "my leanness, my leanness," and surely I have labored in vain and spent my strength for naught. Last summer several of the children attending the sabbath school appeared to be serious; my hopes were at that time raised, in the belief that the Lord was about to turn again our captivity. But as hope deferred maketh the heart sick, I had soon to take up the lamentation of the weeping prophet and say "the children are come to the birth and there is not strength to bring forth." Still there were some like the prophet who could say "O Lord I have heard thy speech and was afraid: O Lord revive thy work," &c. On the first Monday of January, of the present year, we fasted and prayed before our God. From this time there appeared to be more of the spirit of prayer enjoyed, at least by individuals, and a growing faith and confidence, that the Lord would appear in his glory, hear the prayer of the destitute, and build up Zion. We have found that "Blessed are they who hope, and patiently wait for the salvation of God." "Though the vision tarried, in the end it has spoken." Early in the spring an unusual seriousness appeared on the minds of some youth who attended our meetings. Soon they manifested their anxiety to know what they must do to be saved. Soon our ears were saluted and our hearts gladdened by the rejoicings of those who were taken from the horrible pit and miry clay, when they in effect said unto us "come and hear all ye that fear God, and I will tell you what he hath done for my soul." The work thus far, has been gradual, still, and solemn; a goodly number have been, (as we believe) brought into the liberty of the gospel, a goodly number appear still to be under solemn conviction. It is a time of deep searchings of hearts among professors. Last Lord's-day I baptized five willing, and I believe happy believers. Two of these had been members of Peto-baptist churches, a young lady, a teacher in our Sabbath School, and two interesting young men. O, for faith that we may see greater things than these! May all who love the Lord Jesus, who read this communication, rejoice with us and pray for us that we may more generally and unitedly come to the "help of the Lord." Surely the set time to favour Zion is come. Surely the latter day is approaching, when the spirit shall be poured out upon all flesh, when millennial glory shall burst on Zion, when our song shall employ all nations, and all cry worthy the Lamb! The Lord is reviving his work gloriously all around us. I go to Springfield, if the Lord will, to attend a special meeting, with the Baptist Church there. "Whoso sleepeth in harvest is a son that causeth shame."

Yours Respectfully,
HENRY ARCHIBALD, Pastor.
West-Springfield, June 7th, 1831.

How to prevent a Revival.—Let all the male members of the Church drink rum; let none of them attend prayer meetings, or observe family worship, and it is pretty certain that no revival of religion will be enjoyed. This course, we understand, is actually pursued in a town in this county, the faithful labors of a devoted minister to the contrary notwithstanding.—*New Hampshire Chronicle.*

The following letters from Brother Jennings, will be perused with interest; especially by those who were present at the Convention.

Meriden, Friday evening, June 10th, 1831.

BR. CANFIELD,
I have just returned from an evening meeting, and on my way, concluded to address a note to two or three ministering brethren, who were actively engaged in the meetings, that were held for devotional exercises during the session of the Convention, and inform them of some of the results of said meetings. But, on reflection, it occurred to my mind that those brethren who were deprived of the privilege of attending some of said meetings, on account of the multiplicity of objects of a business nature, which demanded their whole attention, might be equally gratified in learning that the blessing of God attended them. I therefore send you the following for insertion in your paper.

The meeting that was held on Thursday, A. M., in connection with the ordination, and the one held in the afternoon, and also one held in the evening of the same day, were each blessed to the awakening of sinners. From the other evening meetings I have not, as yet, learned the particulars in this respect.

This afternoon and evening, three have been brought to "rejoice in hope of the glory of God"—all in one neighborhood, and two in the same house. Others are seeking after him who is the resurrection and the life. What encouragement for the ministers of Christ, in obedience to his command, to "be instant in season and out of season," and to sow the seed, which is the word, in the morning, and in the evening to withhold not their hands, knowing not which shall prosper, *this or that*, or whether both shall be alike good. May the Lord continue to bless his word, and grant each of his labourers an abundant harvest.

RUSSEL JENNINGS.

Meriden, June 13th, 1831.

BR. CANFIELD—
Since writing the note which I sent you on the 10th, three others have informed me that they obtained hopes, during the time mentioned in regard to the others, making six, if no more, that profess to have passed from death unto life, during Friday afternoon and evening. Others have since been brought to rejoice in the Saviour. Two, or more, who were awakened during the meetings on Thursday and Thursday evening, are among the hopeful converts. May this prove only the "first fruits" of those blessings which shall result from the ordination mentioned, and also from the measures of the Convention and other societies which convened with us the past week.

In haste,
RUSSEL JENNINGS.

We are informed that God by his Spirit, is powerfully operating upon the minds of the people in the village of Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio. We have not the particulars, but learn that many have been made to rejoice in hope.—*Messenger of Peace*

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JUNE 18, 1831.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

When wisely kept within the bounds of truth and decency, is an invaluable blessing, and acts as a powerful auxiliary to the cause of liberty, virtue, and morality. But when the columns which are perused by thousands of readers, are occupied with attacks upon private character; with panegyrics upon political friends, and vile aspersions upon those who differ from them in their political course, the effect must be injurious to the morals of community; and those very vehicles which are so essential to the well-being of society, become its bane. By what rule, we would ask, does the editor of a paper take the license of publishing attacks upon the character of any man, against whom he knows nothing, but from common report, and which is unsupported by a single fact? From what source does he receive sanction to impute intentions to individuals, of which they have not the least proof? How often is it true, that when an individual changes his opinion, with regard to men and measures, his whole character is metamorphosed in a moment. Those who have once carressed him and called him honest and trust worthy, now call him a trimmer, a turn-coat, and one not fit to be trusted: while on the other hand, papers which had bestowed upon him abuse, all at once change their tone; and the man who but a year since was unfit for any office, is now, forsooth, a patriot and entirely worthy. It is humiliating to know that men in the responsible station of conductors of public journals, do too oftentake license to say what otherwise they would not dare say; and like the private merchant, when once become auctioneer, can tell the most bare-faced lies with impunity, and seem to consider any means justifiable, if by them their ends are attained. How desirable is it then, that every man, who contributes to the Public Press, should act under a sense of deep responsibility, and thus preserve those fountains pure, whose streams and rills flow co-extensive with our great and increasing population.

Since penning the above article, some remarks of the youthful but talented editor of the STONINGTON PHOENIX, have attracted our attention. Although his paper is not professedly religious, he is neither ashamed nor afraid to espouse the cause of Christians; and of those too, who in the cool of the morning, rising with the sun, assemble to offer their devotions and their petitions to the God of all grace. If we mistake not the heart of this young man has lately been made to rejoice in Christ his Redeemer. We have never had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Denison, but we bid him God speed, in the course which he has taken, of commending that Religion as a solace to the wounded spirit which shall enable the recipient to say, "Since the Lord is my God, I will not fear what man can do unto me."

NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST CONVENTION.

It gives us pleasure to notice the happy change which seems to be progressing in the minds of our Baptist brethren at the South, in regard to fostering the benevolent Institutions of the present period; for while some have been the active and firm friends of the cause of Missions, and its many auxiliaries, a few have refused to assist by their counsel, their alms, and their prayers, to aid in the good cause. Of late, however, there seems to be a scattering of the clouds of ignorance and superstition; and we are gratified to observe at the late session of the Convention of North Carolina, that so much interest had been excited and means forwarded, to aid in the propagation of truth. There was received for Home Missions, \$495 93—Foreign Missions, \$130 04—Education, \$174 06—which, together with a collection, amounted to \$819 90.

It is believed that the labors of our Agents, and the dissemination of religious periodicals, will do much towards removing prejudice, and eliciting aid from the churches in North Carolina; and we earnestly hope, that not many years will elapse, before every Association, and every Church in that State, will participate in the pleasure which arises from spreading truth and salvation before the destitute.

GENEROUS DONATION.

The following letter was received by the Connecticut Baptist Convention at its late session, and was accompanied by two strings of gold beads, the avails of which, (\$11 39), have been appropriated as requested. We publish this, with the hope that other female friends may have their hearts deeply imbued with the same spirit which induced the bequest here acknowledged. Are there not many who would be happier, were their ornaments converted into the means of giving the Bible, Tracts, and the preached gospel to the ignorant, than they now are in the possession of those things which often too much engross the affections, and prevent the goodly adorning, a meek and quiet spirit?

DEAR BRETHREN—

Permit me to cast these two mites into the treasury to aid the Burman Mission. For many months I have had a desire to do something to forward the prosperity of Zion, especially after reading Mrs. Wade's letters, and many other soul-reviving accounts we have weekly from our valuable Secretary, which often melts my heart, and fills my soul with desires that such a devoted spirit to the cause of God our heavenly Father, may spread over the whole earth; and my daily prayer is, that I may have a share in it, which I crave more than the most fine gold or worldly glory.

MEETING IN LITCHFIELD.

Rev. Levi Peck informs us, that a Meeting has appeared to follow the meeting of the 12th May, with the Church of which he is Pastor. A very short notice of that meeting was given, and but few from abroad attended; but a large number of youth have been anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved—some are rejoicing in hope. The blessing is not confined to the Baptist Church, but is experienced by other denominations.

The Bouquet: Flowers of Polite Literature.—The first No. of a semi-monthly work, (super royal quarto,) with this title, was published on the 4th inst. by M. Gardner & Co. of this city. It is neatly printed, and its appearance altogether respectable. Its poetical department very good. Price \$1 50 per Annum.

We have received the first number of the Religious MESSENGER, published at Norwich, by J. Dunham, and edited by J. H. Tingit on 2d. The paper is to advocate the benevolent objects of the present day, and diffuse the goodly tidings respecting the progress of religion and its auxiliaries. The editor appears to possess a Christian spirit, and in the course of his editorial address, says:—

Having but one Master, one Rule of action, and professing but one common object, professors of every denomination, should feel and act as brethren; and if by our humble labors, a closer fraternal union shall be promoted among the different sects, our work may not be considered as wholly in vain.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Hartford are requested to meet at the City Hall, on Tuesday the 21st inst. at 10 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the situation of the sufferers by fire at Fayetteville, and adopt measures for their relief.

Hartford, June 18, 1831.

City Editors friendly to the object are requested to copy this notice.

A CARD.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Ten Dollars from the Females of the Baptist Church and Society in Thompson, to constitute him a life-member of the Baptist General Tract Society. And while they present this as a testimonial of their respect for him, and for the dissemination of religious instruction, he feels under renewed obligations to labor more fervently for their spiritual, and eternal interest. It is also his earnest prayer that the offering may be owned, and blessed by God, and made instrumental in the conviction and conversion of immortal souls; and that in eternity they may find that their labor was not in vain in the Lord.

JAMES GROW.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Life Insurance Company*, on the 6th inst. the following persons were chosen Directors for the year ensuing:—
Thomas K. Brace, Henry L. Ellsworth, Thomas Belden, Samuel Tudor, Henry Kilbourn, Griffin Steadman, Joseph Morgan, Elihu Dodd, Jesse S. Cragg, Joseph Pratt, George Beach, Stephen Spencer, Oliver D. Cooke, James Thomas, Denison Morgan, Elihu Peck, Daniel Burgess, Esqrs.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Thomas K. Brace, Esq. was chosen President, and James M. Goodwin, Esq. Secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hartford Bank, on Thursday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the year ensuing:—
Joseph Trumbull, A. M. Collins, J. B. Homer, Robert Watkinson, David Watkinson, Charles Goodwin, Roderick Terry, D. P. Hopkins, Samuel Denning, Barzillai Hudson, M. W. Chapin, Ezekiel Huntington, Jr.

JOSEPH TRUMBULL, Esq. was re-elected President, and HENRY A. PERKINS, Esq. Cashier.

GENERAL.

From the

The ship *Har Liverpool* on the day brought Letters from some of the Poles who had retreated before the Russian army, and legions from Warsaw were expected to be completely routed. The patriotic Poles were thus enabled to reach the road to Warsaw, and for Schryzys.

There was much Warsaw. The Elections of the Reformers. The Portuguese three of the West.

RUS.

(From the)

WARSAW. A Duerick has been commanded by the Emperor, and many taken, and many Radiger himself. found dead in the troops were cut in corps may be looked upon as confirmed by the Poles have been a tary chest of the

FRONTIERS OF

trian contingent to completely equip batteries of artillery. said that the Austrians the French Amba. ced to the request reside at Gruz.

LONDON, May

this morning, are It appears impossible Dutch and Belgians which are going of. The Belgians have ers from the town, siderable power over dence took place in The Belgian commander correspondence has the consequence of their explanations have The Belgian army is in state of great insub. At Ghent it is have taken place. Antwerp, some pre- conductor, on his that after proceeding of cannon was distri-

ST. MICHAEL'S

ship Chanticleer be- rived there, stating had attacked Pico tended to attack Pico make an attempt to The following was 9th—a letter from a Chanticleer, arrived Michael's and Fayal ult. by an expedition The brig *Endymion* the 14th April, arrived on board the French Franchise. A great subjects also arrived the 24 May. The French vessel that French Consul, Car- frigate Guerrier and sail for Lisbon.

WE HAVE LETTERS

from which it appears vasion in that part of the events in Italy at attention of the French There had been a ser- celona, in consequen government, determini political feeling in the however, was commu-

A letter from Perpy accounts of travellers of Catalonia amount

LATEST

From the New

The packet ship *Par* arrived yesterday m- 17th ult.

By this arrival we of Liverpool papers to 16th May, and Lloyd 14th, Prices Current.

Capt. Crocker for a f- The intelligence by respects of an interest General Diebitsch, and the Vistula, is an ever grade movement was able degree, to the dis- in obtaining supplies for the had taken place: the Bats conduct the easy matter for the R in the mean time, the Volhynia, &c., appear

As was expected, I appearance of a Briti the Tagus, immediat- utions of the British go- vernment were about him in the same man- to them with as much capital, when he sees that has been repeatedly at our government were means, for the purpose citizens, who were cap- ships, on the high sea prisoners to Lisbon, with in prison, and been b- two years past. How have seen no account of any naval force from vice.

It was rumoured that who had been nominat- concluded to accept the tant price, we should

France appeared to appearance, as far as symptoms of a genee Europe.

In England, the elect public attention. A received, it was stated had a majority of 140.

General Intelligence.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

The ship Hamilton, Capt. Bunker, which left Liverpool on the 13th ult. and arrived here yesterday brought London papers to the 10th ult.

Accounts from Poland are numerous, various, and in some respects quite contradictory. It appears that the Polish generalissimo has been compelled to retreat before the combined corps of the Russian army, and was to take a defensive position 12 miles from Warsaw, where a general battle might be expected to take place. A new plan of operation was thus commencing, which was to overwhelm the Polish Poles by an united exertion. The Russian army has lately been prepared for a vigorous defence; and great things appear to be hoped for from Schynecki.

There was much sickness, and no little dismay at Warsaw.

The Elections in England were still favorable to the Reformers. Belgium was somewhat disturbed. The Portuguese usurper is said to have lost two or three of the Western Islands.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

(From the Messenger des Chambres.)

WARSAW, April 26.—We learn that General Dombrowski has completely beaten the Russians, and has taken the city of Lodz. In this brilliant affair twelve pieces of cannon were taken, and many prisoners, among whom was Gen. Radzimir. A whole platoon of Cossacks was found dead in the river Styr. The remains of the troops were cut in pieces and dispersed, so that the corps was looked upon as totally destroyed. This news, which we received from an authentic source, is confirmed by different private communications. According to direct reports, which have just arrived, the Poles have also taken possession of the military chest of the Russians.

FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA, April 28. The Austrian contingent to the army of the confederation is completely equipped; it consists of 95,000 men, 80 batteries of artillery, and 4 sets of pontoons. It is said that the Austrian Government has signified to the French Ambassador in Vienna that he has accepted the request of Charles X., to be allowed to reside at Gruz.

BELGIUM.

LONDON, May 9th.—The letters from Antwerp this morning, are of a decidedly unfavorable nature. It appears impossible to avoid a conflict between the Dutch and Belgians, and from the preparations which are going on, it must be in a very short time. The Belgians have sent seventeen sixty-six pounders from the town, to a point which commands considerable power over the citadel. Some correspondence took place between General Chasse and the Belgian commander, upon that circumstance, which correspondence has been forwarded to the Hague, the consequence of which has been, that some further explanations have been demanded by Chasse. The Belgian army is represented to be still in a state of great insubordination.

At Ghent it is reported that some disturbances have taken place. When the Diligence left for Antwerp, some preparations were making, and the conductor, on his arrival at Antwerp, mentioned, that after proceeding two miles from Ghent the fire of cannon was distinctly heard.

PORTUGAL.

ST. MICHAEL'S.—At the time of his Majesty's ship Chanticleer being at St. Michael's a vessel arrived there, stating that a squadron from Terceira had attacked Pico, and taken it, and that they intended to attack Fayal, and if successful there, to make an attempt to take St. Michael's.

The following was posted up at Lloyd's, on the 9th—A letter from a passenger on board H. M. S. Chanticleer, arrived at Falmouth, states that St. Michael's and Fayal were taken previous to the 30th ult. by an expedition from Terceira.

The brig Endymion from Lisbon, which left on the 13th April, arrived on the 30th at Brest, having on board the French Consul General with several French officers. A great number of other French subjects also arrived in the brig Jemaux at Havre, on the 24 May. The corvette Eagle was the only French vessel that remained in the Tagos. The French Consul, Casas has arrived at Paris. The frigate Guerrier and corvette l'Oise are ready to sail for Lisbon.

SPAIN.

We have letters from Barcelona of the 25th ult. from which it appears that the fear of a French invasion in that part of Spain has entirely ceased since the events in Italy and Austria have drawn the attention of the French Cabinet in that direction. There had been a sort of popular movement in Barcelona, in consequence of some despotic acts of its government, determined on with a view of stifling political feeling in the place; but no act of violence, however, was committed.—London paper.

A letter from Perpignan, dated April 29, says if the accounts of travellers are to be believed, the forces of Catalonia amount to 13,000 or 14,000 men.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

The packet ship Pacific, Captain Crocker, which arrived yesterday morning, left Liverpool on the 17th ult.

By this arrival we have received our regular files of Liverpool papers to the 17th, and London to the 10th May, and Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 14th, Prices Current, &c. We are also indebted to Capt. Crocker for a file of the latest papers.

The intelligence by the Pacific is in a variety of respects of an interesting character. The retreat of General Diebitsch, after having advanced near to the Vistula, is an event of importance. This retrograde movement was probably owing to a considerable degree, to the difficulty which he experienced in obtaining supplies for his army. No general battle had taken place; and from the manner in which the Poles conduct the war, it appears not to be an easy matter for the Russians to bring one about.—In the mean time, the insurrections in Lithuania, Volhynia, &c. appear to become more serious.

As was expected, Don Miguel, frightened at the appearance of a British squadron at the mouth of the Tagos, immediately submitted to the requisitions of the British government. The French government were about to enforce their claims upon him in the same manner, and he probably will yield to them with as much promptitude, and as good a grace, when he sees their ships advance towards his capital, as he did in the case of Great Britain. It has been repeatedly stated in English papers, that our government were about resorting to similar means for the purpose of obtaining justice for our citizens, who were captured by Portuguese armed ships, on the high seas, off Terceira, and carried prisoners to Lisbon, where they have been confined in prison, and been barbarously treated for nearly two years past. How this we do not know. We have seen no account of the fitting out and sailing of any naval force from this country on that service.

It was rumored that Prince Leopold, of Coburg, who had been nominated as King of Belgium, had concluded to accept the crown. As he is a Protestant prince, we should doubt the story.

France appeared to be quiet; nor was there any appearance, as far as we could discover, of any symptoms of a general war on the continent of Europe.

In England, the elections appeared still to engross the public attention. As far as the returns had been received, it was stated that the reformation party had a majority of 140. The friends of the system

appear to spread over almost the whole country, and in a great proportion of cases carry the elections by decisive majorities of the votes.

PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon Gazette of May 4th, contains the decrees of Don Miguel demanded by the British Government, in the presence of the English squadron. He dismissed the Judge who imprisoned Mr. Roberts, the Commodore who seized the English packet St. Helena off Terceira; the magistrates and soldiers who entered the premises of Mr. Coffray, and ordered an indemnity of 20,000 reas per day to the foreman of his manufactory, for every day he was detained in confinement; and compensated Mr. Hockley, who was ordered illegally to quit the kingdom; and a reprimand to the Magistrate who illegally levied a tax on Mr. Levi; all extra duties taken on British cargoes to be refunded, and no duties to be levied in future, except those recognized by treaty.

Other demands from the British government were also submitted to—

An apology to the English merchants who have been ill-treated, and compensation to their clerks who have been imprisoned, whether English or Portuguese. All these demands to be published in the Lisbon Gazette of the 4th inst.; and if there was no redress within three days, the English Consul to go on board the squadron, and the capture of all Portuguese vessels immediately to take place.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

From the London Times of May 16.

We have just received by an extraordinary express all the Paris papers of Saturday, 14th, and the Gazette de France, and Messenger des Chambres, dated Sunday, with several other continental journals, and a packet of private correspondence from different parts of Europe.

The Berlin papers hint at some preparations for negotiation between the Russians and Poles, but they give no facts that can be relied upon. The Warsaw Gazette of the 3d only gives accounts of skirmishes. The head quarters of the Polish army were then at Jendziszew, near Kaluszya. The cholera morbus was not found to extend its ravages; and, as a precaution against infection, a sort of flannel and leather belt was worn by the soldiers, and this antidote is described as popular in the army.

If it is true, as our Vienna communication announces, that the Pacha of Scutari is on his march to Constantinople, to re-establish the Janissaries, and to annul the Russian Treaty, the Emperor Nicholas will have to send another army across the Balkan, to re-establish his Turkish relations.

LONDON, May 16.—We received last night Hamburg papers to the 10th of May inclusive. They bring us the gratifying intelligence that the Russians were retreating in all directions. Diebitsch is said to have left 10,000 sick in Sledziec. He is retreating with his whole army to the Bug, over which river he has thrown bridges. A number of details are given of partial engagements, in which the Poles have had the advantage. An army obliged to leave behind material and prisoners, must suffer much from a vigorous enemy at their heels.

In the late engagements, many of the combatants on the Polish side were Lithuanian prisoners taken from the Russians.

The Poles make honorable mention of Diebitsch and Gen. Kreutz, as not chargeable with the brutal inhumanity which the Russians have generally displayed. These two individuals are said to have treated with much kindness some of the Polish prisoners.

The German papers which arrived last night, contain news from Warsaw to the 5th instant. It seems quite evident from these accounts, that the Russians have experienced another check, and are prepared for a temporary if not final abandonment of their enterprise. General Diebitsch followed up the Polish army to the vicinity of their former intrenchments on the Vistula, and being unable to bring them to an action, or to maintain his advanced position in their front, with a hostile population in his rear, has again retreated, on the last days of April, and has returned to the Russian frontier. Let us hope that he will soon be driven across the Bug, then across the Dniester, and at last across the Dniester.

Authentic accounts have been received of the retreat of the Russian army. The motive assigned by Gen. Diebitsch is the want of provisions, and the destitute state of the country which he invaded; but we are enabled to state positively that the cholera morbus was making frightful ravages in the army, which can no longer contend against the Poles, who were suffering little from disease.

TURKEY.—By the arrival of the Turkey mail, letters have been received from Constantinople to the 11th April, and from Smyrna to the 4th. The executions which had been commenced three weeks before, on the discovery of a plot in favor of the Janissaries, had not yet ceased. The Vice-Admiral of the fleet, Tassir Pasha, was strictly on suspicion of being implicated in the conspiracy. Late accounts from Asia Minor proved that the ramifications of the plot were still more extensive than the insurrectionary movements in Europe had made them at first appear. At Bagdad, and in other cities in that direction, the insurrectionary spirit prevailed to a great extent. The Sultan was despatching all the troops he could dispose of towards the insurgent provinces in both parts of his empire; but it was very evident that a very hard contest would take place. The Grand Vizier was about to march towards Sophia against the Pasha of Scutari, who was at the head of 40,000 men, and proclaimed to re-establish the former order of things. Desertions from the Imperial ranks were every day swelling those of the rebel Pashas, and increased their chance of ultimate success. The greater number of regular troops lately raised by the Sultan were kept in the neighborhood of the capital, to serve as a body guard. No uneasiness, however, is expressed by the letters written by the European residents, respecting the ultimate issue of all these movements, and business was going on as usual.

IRELAND.

LONDON.—Evening of the 15th of May.—A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant, declaring that the county of Clare and several baronies in Galway, Limerick, and Tipperary, are placed under the protection of the Peace Preservation Act.

The cause of reform has been as strikingly successful in Ireland as in England. It is calculated that Ireland will return 20 members to the bill. Two reform members have been gained in the city of Dublin.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—A Rio Janeiro paper of April 13th contains an account of a violent thunderstorm which descended upon port Alegre on the 11th of March. The rain fell in torrents, and the lightning struck in several places. A powder-house from a league from the city, containing 37,500 pounds of powder, was struck and blown to atoms. The explosion shook the whole city like an earthquake. The houses on the margin of the river felt the shock most, and every building received more or less injury. All the materials of the powder house were thrown to the distance of more than 200 rods; the foundations were torn up, and not a tile or beam was left. The woods in the immediate vicinity were swept down, and the largest trees torn up by the roots. At the distance of 19 or 20 rods from the magazine, a military guard was quartered, and although the building which they were in was greatly injured, particularly in the roof, not a single soldier suffered any material harm. Several cattle, which happened to be near, were killed.—[Journal of Commerce.]

DOMESTIC.

EMIGRATION.—More than two hundred foreign emigrants arrived at Troy from New York on Monday, and took passage on the canal for the Western country. They were principally, says the Sentinel, from Great Britain, and mostly Englishmen. The greater number of them are men of substance and character, such as add real strength and prosperity to a nation. Many of them go to take possession of property, purchased before they left Europe.

The York (Pa.) Gazette of Tuesday mentions, that between 70 and 80 emigrants from the neighborhood of Weisenberg, Department of Rhine, passed through that place Saturday week. The Gazette describes them of the religious sect, called Tankers, signifying that their Baptismal rites are performed by immersion. They proceeded to Lancaster county, where they intend settling among their family relatives and religious friends.

ACCIDENT.—Last Tuesday morning about two o'clock, the steamboat Enterprise arrived in our harbor. A young gentleman by the name of Edward Heaton, from New Haven, Conn. was sleeping on the deck, with his face towards the balance wheel, from which he was separated by a picketing or grating. In the act of waking he stretched himself, and unfortunately his feet struck the picketing. One of the arms of the ponderous wheel struck the ankle just above the joint, and passed on as if it had been a straw. Shoe, muscles, ligaments, and bones were torn and crushed in a shocking manner, and the foot was suspended merely by the cords. The limb was amputated below the knee, and we are happy to say the stranger is doing well.

We understand he had taken a cabin passage, but gave it up to one who was poorly able to endure exposure on deck.—Painesville Gazette.

Is this Kidnapping?—In hopes of stumbling on a reward, B. arrests an Ethiopian, and commits him to prison, on suspicion of his being a slave. No evidence is offered of his being such, but circumstances prevent his proving his freedom. No one claims him, and he must now be sold for his jail fees. C. purchases him at the jail, for one dollar, and sells him to a trader for 400 dollars, and the unfortunate finds himself transferred from the Washington to the Alexandria jail for safe keeping, till an opportunity is offered of sending him to the southern market. This case happened a few days since in this city. What should society award to the wretch who could buy a fellow creature for one dollar, and sell him into hopeless bondage for four hundred? No speculation!! We wish our distant readers to bear in mind that these things are done under the sanction of laws passed by their representatives. They should therefore look to it.—Am. Spectator.

COLUMBIA, PENN. June 2.

Indian Relics.—A gentleman visiting this place, from Philadelphia, had his attention attracted a few days since, to the bones of a human being, the appearance of the earth, which resembled an Indian mound or tumulus, such as he had before seen. On digging down a short distance, his suspicions were confirmed; the skeletons of three Indians were found, supposed to be those of a male, a female, and a young child. On being exposed to the air, the bones, with the exception of the teeth and a few of the large bones of the male, crumbled to dust. They were buried in a sitting posture, and had on their heads an earthen vessel, at the spout of which was carved the figure of a human face. Between the feet of the one taken to be the male, were found an iron hatchet, several arrow heads, and seven smooth stones nearly round; the smallest weighing about a quarter of a pound, the others varying in regular gradation to the seventh, which weighed two pounds and a quarter.

These stones were supposed to indicate the number of children the deceased had. Between the feet of the female, were found two stones of a medium size, with three found by the male. How long these remains had been deposited it is impossible to tell; probably not less than 200 years. It is supposed that a great many Indians buried along the banks of the river, but it is not often that their bones are discovered.—Star.

The late hail storm, which broke, in this town, it has been supposed, the squares of window glass, has furnished active employment to the glaziers in town. They have not been so busy for years.—Portland Argus.

Mohegan Indians.—This tribe yet remains on the land of their fathers' sepulchres, in the State of Connecticut. A church has been erected for their accommodation, and was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, the 20th inst. Nearly all the Indians resident upon their lands were present, with about two hundred persons from the towns of Norwich and Montville, and listened with attention to the services, which were very solemn and interesting. Rev. Mr. Landfair, of Montville, invoked a blessing upon this benevolent enterprise, and read the fifth chapter of Lamentations, a portion of Scripture peculiarly appropriate to the condition of the neglected and unhappy race. Elder Palmer, of the Baptist church in the same town, selected and read a hymn. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Everett, of Norwich. The sermon by Rev. Mr. Hyde, from Genesis xxviii, 22: "And this stone, which I have set for a pillar, shall be God's house," was exceedingly well adapted to the occasion. The speaker mentioned the following fact:

About the year 1650, the Narragansett and Mohegan Indians being at war, the Mohegans were closely besieged by the Narragansetts, on a hill about 7 miles from New London. (Supposed to be what is called Fort Hill,) and being almost destitute of provisions, and having no prospect but they must soon surrender, Thomas Leffingwell, William and Samuel Hyde, and thirty others sailed from Saybrook, with boats laden with provisions, proceeded up the river Thames by night, and succeeded in relieving the garrison of the Mohegans. As soon as this was discovered by the Narragansetts, they raised the siege and returned home. For this service, Uncas, the chief of the Mohegans, gave to Thomas Leffingwell and his associates, a tract of land 9 miles square, to which they gave the name of Norwich, after the city of that name in England, from which it is supposed they had emigrated.—Boston Cour.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

CURIOUS BONES.—The collection of immense bones, of different species of animals, found in the Big Lick in Kentucky, a few months ago, has been opened for exhibition in this city, and presents objects worthy of attention. We have seen repeated notices of these remains of unknown enormous animals, in the papers of Cincinnati, New Orleans, &c. where they have been exhibited; but until the collection was submitted to the notice of the members of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, we believe no very thorough scientific examination of them has been made.

Extract from the report of Messrs. Cooper, L. Aug. Smith, and Dekay, a Committee appointed by the Lyceum of Natural History, to examine a collection of Fossil Bones, recently arrived in this city from Kentucky.

This collection is very extensive, and embraces a very great number of teeth, tusks, and large bones, many of them in good preservation, of elephants, mastodon or mammoth, horse, elk, megalonyx, or great claw of Jefferson, and others.

The remains of the fossil elephant are very numerous, and one head in particular, is very entire. The remains of the mastodon, or American mammoth, compose more than half the entire quantity. Among them is the most complete head of this animal ever discovered, which is now shown to have been more different from that of the elephant, than was hitherto supposed. Among the tusks are some

nearly twelve feet long, and there are about one hundred grinders, many of them of the largest size known. Of the large bones of the legs, there are nearly forty, many of them well preserved, besides a great quantity of others.

The bones and teeth of the horse, found with those of the extinct animals, and apparently belonging to the same era, which must have been greatly anterior to the discovery of this continent by the Spaniards, are remarkably large and sound.

Skulls, jaws, and teeth of two species of ox, one of them the common buffalo, also accompany these remains, as well as part of the skull of a large elk or moose.

There are likewise several considerable portions of the skeleton of the megalonyx, such as the right lower jaw, the tibia, and other parts now for the first time discovered.

The committee consider this as probably the most complete and interesting collection of the relics of these huge animals now no longer existing, that is anywhere preserved. They afford invaluable materials to the geologist and anatomist, and are eminently calculated to excite the admiration and astonishment of the enlightened and curious of every class, and are therefore highly deserving the attention of men of science, and of the public generally.

About twenty miles from Mount Hope, New York, there is a house which is built in two States, three counties, and four towns. The States are New York and Vermont—the counties are Rensselaer, Bennington, and Washington—and the towns are Bennington, Shaftsbury, White Creek, and Hoosac. The Temperance Advocate gives the following description of it:—"It was built by a Mr. Matthews, who, through some freak of fortune, became subject to those unwelcome visitors, the Sheriff. On one occasion, the Sheriff of Bennington county, Vermont, called at the house, and, on inquiry, found that Mr. M. had gone to the State of New York. The hall being quite capacious, and the division line of the States running longitudinally through the centre, he, with his accustomed hospitality, invited the Sheriff to dine with him. The Sheriff accepted the invitation, and seated himself in his own State, while Mr. M. preferring the other side, sat down with him, bidding defiance to all the authority of 'John Doe and Richard Roe.'"

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB IN CANADA.—The first institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in the American British possessions, is to be opened in Quebec, on the 15th inst. on the esplanade. An enumeration of this class of unfortunate persons is ordered to be made in the general census.

EMIGRATION.—We learn from the Quebec Gazette, that numbers of settlers are arriving in Canada. From the 31 inst. to the 6th, the brig Skeene arrived there from Leith, with 103, the ship James Baily from Belfast, with 248, the brig Sally from Ayr, with 40, the brig Iona from London, with 40, the brig Woodthorpe from Yarmouth, with 42, the brig Elizabeth from Dublin with 180, the brig Pelicity from Liverpool with 100, the brig Granger from Belfast with 250, and the Agnes from Belfast with 180.

REMARKABLE EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—On Monday, the 20th ult. the house of Richard Whitney, in Winchendon, Mass., was struck with lightning, and the chimney, being the only one in a house nearly three stories high, and uniting ten fire places, was rent from top to bottom, and scattered into every room of the house. The lightning also branched out, and ran in all directions, and into almost all parts of the house. The family present consisted of seven—two very aged people, Mrs. Whitney and four children. Most of them were partly stunned by the shock, but none materially injured, except Mrs. W., who was found some minutes afterwards, buried in the rubbish from the chimney, and was taken up apparently dead. She was carried out doors, and long exertions used for her recovery before any signs of life appeared, except one gasp. She at length showed symptoms of life, and in a few hours was restored to her reason. The hair on one side of her head was scorched, and the color changed, and a red streak was discovered reaching from her head to her foot. She is now (ten days after the event) in a fair way of recovery to health.—[Mass. Yeoman.]

On the evening of the 8th inst. a man was knocked down and robbed of ten dollars in money, by two foot pads, on the turnpike about two miles and a half east of Schenectady.—[Albany Daily Adr.]

BAXTER AND JEFFRIES.—When Baxter was on one occasion brought before Judge Jeffries, "Richard," said the brutal Chief Justice, "I see a rogue in thy face." "I had not known before," quoth Baxter, "that my face was a mirror."

Drowned at Housatonicville, Great Barrington, on Sabbath morning, May 29th, Jutson Weaver, aged 16, in attempting to swim across the Factory pond. On reaching the middle of the stream, he was heard to call for help, when he sunk to the bottom, from whence he was taken in about ten minutes afterwards—but the vital spark had fled.

The Newark Gazette, says a small sail boat with five lads on board, was captured at the mouth of Saugatuck harbor on Sunday last, and we regret to state that two of them, named Henry E. Adams, son of Mr. Isaac Adams, about 14 years of age, and Charles Lyons, about ten years of age, were drowned.

Prince Paul of Wirtemberg, has recently arrived in Philadelphia, having just completed a tour of great extent and interest over many parts of this continent.

Beastly Intemperance.—We were attracted on Sunday last by an object of intemperance on the 'dock,' which, for headliness, we have rarely witnessed. There he lay, on the ground, without motion or life, save a little respiration, and that sounded more like a grunt or groan, than the gentle aspirations of the spring.—And there we left him, with a sack, to spend the night.

Who do you think this personage was? One well known in the neighborhood; and one who had, before this "slip," been perfectly sober and genteel. It was Mr. Randall's Hog, who had been in the cellar of Mr. Converse's store and drank up two gallons of his best wine.—[Troy Sent.]

LATEST FROM THE MORMONITES.

The following is from the Western Courier of May 26th, published at Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio:—"We understand that a new arrival of Mormonites has taken place—some two hundred men, women and children, have lately landed in Geauga county, their holy land, from New York. They have commenced a new settlement in the township of Thompson, near the line of Ashtabula county, thus extending the holy land farther east than the limits originally fixed. They have full faith in the Mormon doctrine, having, as they say, worked a miracle in clearing a passage through the ice at Buffalo, by which they sailed several days sooner than otherwise."

MONEY LETTERS.

The Duke of Richmond, in evidence recently printed, respecting Post Office salaries, makes this extraordinary statement. Speaking of the salaries, his Grace says, "all will recollect the responsible situation of those men who sort the letters, and the power they have in secret letters, and converting the contents to their own use, which is very much facilitated by the negligence of the public. In the last year, in England alone, there were 940 letters (on an

average upwards of three a day,) containing property to the amount of £8,645, put into the office without any direction at all! In addition, several bankers' letters were mis-directed to the wrong town, five of that number alone containing property to the amount of £13,833!" His Grace afterwards remarks that "the amount of money sent through the Post Office is very large indeed. On one of the days of the severe fall of snow, last winter, the Glasgow bag was brought into the Inland Office, and there was £12,000 for one banker alone, loose in the bag—the letters had got wet, and the money had dropped out!" It is also a curious fact, though not stated in this evidence, that there are daily many newspapers, sometimes hundreds put into the office without any direction: besides many letters without addresses, as well as without money.—London paper.

SCENECTADY, June 7.—Awful Occurrence.—On Saturday morning last, a little boy about 11 or 12 years of age, was instantly killed on board of one of the line boats, in passing a canal bridge about a mile below this city. He was sitting upon a box on the deck of the boat, and his head being brought in contact with the timbers of the bridge. The child belonged to a family of Swiss emigrants, who had just arrived in this country, and were proceeding to the west, where they intend to settle.

ANOTHER.—We learn by a gentleman from the West, that a man was killed in a similar manner on board a boat, near Buffalo, one day last week.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Brinsmade, Mr. Horace B. Washburn, of the firm of Woodbridge and Washburn, of this city, to Miss Caroline Munger.

DIED.

At Fayetteville, N. C. Simeon Belden, Esq. one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of that town, leaving a large family, and numerous connections and friends to mourn his loss. Mr. B. was a native of Wethersfield Conn. and was 62 years of age.

At Coventry, Levi K. son of Ralph, and Esther L. Flint, aged 10 months.

At Windsor, Mrs. Ruth Rockwell, 77.

At Mansfield, on the 5th inst. after a protracted illness, Gen. John Salter, aged 62.

At Coventry, on the 5th instant, Mr. Backus Kingsbury, aged 25. His death was occasioned by wounds received on the 3d instant, while blasting flagging stones in the quarry at Bolton. He was in the act of ramming down the wad, when the charge exploded, tore off his clothing, and wounded him in a shocking manner in the head and limbs. After his wounds were dressed, he so far recovered as to be able to speak, and was removed to his father's house in Coventry, about three miles distance from the quarry. He survived until 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 5th instant, retaining the exercise of his reason, at intervals, until a short time previous to his death. His funeral was attended on the 6th instant by a numerous concourse of people from Coventry, Bolton, Vernon, and Tolland, on which occasion very impressive addresses were made to the young by the Rev. Messrs. Dr. Conway and Hyde, of Ellington.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Meeting of the Hartford Temperance Society will be held at the Free Church, in Dorr-street, on Monday Evening, the 20th instant, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Addresses from several Gentlemen may be expected.

June 18.

CICERONEAN LYCEUM.

Will be held Monday Eve. June 20th, 7 o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the New Baptist Church.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

"Does the usual manner of celebrating the Anniversary of our Independence, tend to inspire us with a love of liberty, and a just sense of our rights and privileges?"

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.



J. W. DIMOCK, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received a further supply of goods in his line, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Children's Cloths, Bombazines, Drillings, Erminettes, Velvets, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Gloves Suspenders, together with every article of trimmings usually kept by the trade.

N. B. Garments made at short notice, and particular attention paid to cutting custom.

All orders thankfully received, and faithfully executed.

June 17th.

tf-22

DR. D. S. DODGE,

Removed from Fairfield to this city, and taken the office in Prospect Street, recently occupied by Dr. Cogswell, deceased.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency Gov. Tomlinson, } Fairfield.
Hon. Roger M. Sherman, }
Isaac Bronson, Esq. }
Professor Silliman, } New-Haven.
Eli Ives, M. D. }
Jonathan Knight, M. D. }

Hartford, Jan. 22, 1831.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

SYLVESTER WILEY, WOULD inform the public that he has taken a Store on Main-street, nearly opposite the New Baptist Church, where he intends keeping a good assortment of BOOTS & SHOES, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest cash prices.

ALSO, FOR SALE, STOCK & FINDINGS of different kinds. Hartford, June 11, 1831. 6w21

TO LET.

THE Room recently occupied as an office by the Town Clerk, in Pearl, a few doors from Main-street, on the premises, or at the Printing Office of PHILEMON CANFIELD.

March 26.

POETRY.

SUNG AT THE LATE ANNIVERSARY OF
THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL
IN PHILADELPHIA.

O God, though thron'd in glory,
Mid Heaven's angelic throng,
Casting their crowns before thee
With everlasting song;
Thy goodness yet rejoices
Love's humblest notes to hear,
May then our feeble voices
Attract thy gracious ear.

Accept our adoration,
That breathing freedom's air,
Our lot is in a nation
Which knows thy guardian care—
That round us vale and mountain
With smiling plenty teem;
That knowledge pours its fountain,
And truth its hallowed stream.

Mercies like manna falling
With every morning's dew;
Mid all thy gospel calling
To joys forever new;
O who, of all the living
More grateful hymns should raise!
Then, be each word thanksgiving,
And every action praise.

And let thy grace descending
Not on our hearts in vain,
But, with each purpose blending,
Ascend in love again,
To thee, whose breath, as showers
Of spring renew the earth,
Awakes to glorious flowers
The seed of heavenly birth.

The fulness of thy favor
Pour down on them we pray,
Who to thy fold, O Saviour,
Restore us when we stray;
Their works rewarded double,
O let them prove thy love,
Their sun and shield in trouble,
Their crown of life above.

Still be thy gospel spreading
Abroad its wings of light—
Wherever man is treading
The paths of death and night;
From nation on to nation,
Extend its righteous sway,
Till the last desolation
Of sin be swept away.

THE CHRISTIAN'S STEWARDSHIP.

This is the title of a Tract, published by the Baptist General Tract Society, (No. 100) and written by Rev. Robert W. Cushman. After enumerating several particulars, and showing conclusively that all our ability for amassing wealth, and of doing good, are bestowed by God, he observes,

"That they are not bestowed to be employed as our own predilections and our often erroneous judgments of our interests shall prompt, is evident.

The very idea of prosperity is connected with the promotion of happiness: and as all real prosperity comes from God, the bestowment of wealth, which preserves from many of the ills incident to life, and which ministers to our innocent enjoyments, is a clear indication of his benevolence, and of his design in giving them for our use.

No one can doubt that the Almighty clothes the earth with verdure, and covers the fields with waving plenty, for the promotion of the happiness of his creatures.

But the good which the husbandman possesses is only a single variety of that wealth, all the varieties of which spring from the same source, and are all imparted for the same end.

He who is prospered with more than is requisite for the attainment of his own happiness, has received the surplus for the same general end for which the rest was given: he is therefore entrusted with the means of happiness to others. Consequently, he is not at liberty to cast it into the fire, to bury it in the earth, or to merge it in the flood: nor, least of all, is he at liberty to make it subservient to the violation of the laws of God the giver, in licentious prodigality.

Perhaps there is no disposition more prevalent among those who are under the influence of moral principles at all, than that which prompts them to accumulate wealth for their posterity. Now, if this disposition, to the extent to which it is generally indulged, received the Divine approbation; the indulgence of it would tend to the promotion of happiness—the happiness of the parents, as following out the direction of God's pleasure; and the happiness of the children, as coming into the possession of an unperverted trust.

But, that you may judge whether this object is attained by the spirit of accumulation which is abroad in society, we would have you take a tour of minute and careful observation through the different walks of life. Go, read the histories of families from the father to the son: and the history of the son from infancy to manhood. Trace the effects which meet your daily notice, up to their legitimate, but frequently not obvious causes. Consider, on the one hand, the condition and the real enjoyments of those who, possessing a competency, exchange the redundancy of their income, for the pleasure of doing good; either in the way of enlightening the ignorant, or in reclaiming the vicious, or in feeding the hungry, or in clothing the naked and succoring the distressed. Observe their early and well-formed habits of activity, which are so conducive to health—the basis of all sublimary enjoyment. Witness the flow of their spirits; and their contentment, which remains undisturbed amid all the enticements of the influence and honors of fortune. Mark well the sound constitutions and the industrious habits of their rising posterity; who expect, from their parents, no more than a frugal beginning in life, depending for their subsequent prosperity, on the faithful practice of those lessons of industry and virtue, with which their tender minds were imbued by parental piety.

Consider, we say, and compare this course of procedure and its attendant blessings, with that in which the cumbrous accumulation of wealth, and the aggrandizement of family by the privileges of fortune, are the objects of supreme regard: where the avarice of gain steals the heart against the voice of imploring woe, and locks up from its own enjoyment, the abundance already possessed:—where luxury pours its poisons into the cup of infancy, and is the companion of the nursery and the physician of childhood: where youth, unacquainted with the checks of that happy medium which is independence to virtue, but poverty to vice, is accustomed to every gratification which wealth abused can bring: and, Oh! would to God ten thousand melancholy examples did not compel us to proceed—where deliverance from all concern about a livelihood, lifts the youthful mind above all feeling of dependence on man or God; raises the floodgate of every passion, and turns the whole mind and soul adrift in a sea of licentious pleasure, ending in poverty and pain, a constitution shattered and broken, and a soul in despair.

Compare the two descriptions, and we think it will be no difficult matter for a common discernment to determine in favor of which system of procedure the balance of substantial enjoyment turns. On that side rests the approbation of God, for it is that which accomplishes the end for which his bounties are conferred. And on the other falls his frown, for his goods have been perverted to forbidden purposes.

In the very miseries, therefore, consequent upon such a perversion, or, if you will, in the very constitution of nature, by which the blessings of Jehovah are, in their abuse, transformed into curses, we recognize both his right and his intention to call us to account for the manner in which we have used them.

It being then established, that we have received from him every good we possess, that so far from his relinquishing his right in the bounty, he has made us accountable for the use and disposal of the whole, and that the bestowment confers not only obligations of gratitude but of service; the question becomes, to every honest steward of the Creator's bounties, a matter of deeply interesting inquiry:—How much do I owe to my Lord? For, on whatever objects I expend that which he has entrusted to me, and whatever responsibilities these favors may impose on them; still I have to account to God for all I have received at his hand. A portion of what he has given me is undoubtedly to be occupied for the promotion of my own happiness, and the happiness of those whom he has entrusted to my care: but what proportion is best calculated for the attainment of this end, and what he has required to be expended for Him:—are questions which demand my most impartial and prayerful investigation.

Yes! they are questions, the importance of which, is magnified by all the pleasures of doing good, and by all the peace of a conscience void of offence towards God; and by all the terrors of being weighed in the balance of his justice and found wanting:—questions, Brethren, which, thankfully remembering how great the disparity between what you receive at his hand, and what as imperfect and sinful, you merit, you must determine by the light which the Bible throws on your responsibilities, and which the records of providence shed on the designs of your Benefactor in the dispensations of his gifts.

And having ascertained the extent of your obligations, suffer yourselves to be induced to the discharge of them. Oh, by all the considerations of gratitude, by all the motives of self-enjoyment, and by all the impulses of self-interest, as well as of duty, suffer yourselves to be stimulated to a prompt discharge of those obligations, in promoting the temporal and spiritual welfare of your fellow-men.

The period has been foretold when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. That period is at hand: and most animating must the reflection be to every friend of God. But it must not be forgotten, that it is through the instrumentality of the saints, that the Redeemer is to diffuse the knowledge of his grace among the nations, and bring the world into subjection, under the reign of his love. The age and circumstances then, in which we live, call for pre-eminent Christian activity, and a consecration of heart and life, of talents and wealth to Him, whose we are, and whom we serve.

It is our earnest desire, that this Tract be read by every Baptist professor in the land: and not only read, but be a subject of meditation. And if they have the love of God in their heart, if they are constrained to say, that through free grace alone, they have received forgiveness, and have hope of eternal life, will they not evince their gratitude by making some sacrifices, that others may have like precious faith?

DR. STEVENS ON FEVERS.

NEW THEORY.

The property possessed by saline substances, to impart a rich arterial colour to venous blood, is adverted to by Dr. S. This has not been known before. To ascertain the various effects of different agents on the blood, he made a number of experiments, which resulted in the following facts.

"1st. That all the acids give a dark colour to the colouring matter of healthy blood; and in proportion to their strength, they change the colour from red to black, as certainly as they change vegetable colours from blue to red.—When any one of the acids was diffused in a little water, and then mixed with the fluid blood, the colour was immediately changed from red to black. Even the vegetable acids so completely blackened the blood, that the addition of a little water, converted the whole into a fluid exactly resembling the black vomit.

"2d. The pure alkalies have a similar effect with the acids in changing the colour of the blood from red to black, though not in the same degree.

"3d. The neutral salts immediately changed the venous blood from a dark modena red to a bright arterial colour. Even those salts that contain a slight excess of alkali, the sub-

carbonate of soda for example, immediately gave to venous blood a beautiful bright arterial colour.

"4th. When the neutral salts were mixed with the dark and dissolved blood that had been taken from the heart of those who died of the yellow fever, even this black and dissolved fluid was immediately changed from black, to a bright arterial colour."

Of the effects produced by this saline impregnation on the blood, the author intends treating minutely hereafter, when he will endeavor to prove—

"First, that the blood owes its red colour to this saline impregnation. Black appears to be the natural colour of the colouring matter; for when we take a clot of blood, and deprive it completely of its saline matter, by immersing it in fresh water, the colouring matter soon becomes so black, that even oxygen has no effect in changing its colour. But when we immerse this black clot in an artificial serum, made by dissolving some saline matter in water, the black clot in this clear fluid assumes almost immediately a beautiful bright arterial colour.

Secondly, that to this saline matter, the fibrin owes its fluidity, for it remains fluid only while mixed with the saline matter, and becomes solid when the saline matter leaves it to unite with the serum. Thirdly, that the change of form which this saline matter generally undergoes, when the blood changes from arterial to venous, and from venous to arterial, changes its capacity for caloric, and gives it an influence in supporting the temperature of the system. The saline impregnation also adds to the stimulating quality of the blood, and assists even in a high temperature, in adding to its power of self-preservation.

The following concluding positions are deduced from the foregoing, and deserve attention.

"1st. That in violent continued fevers, even where proper means are used to protect the organs, by reducing the excitement, chemical changes often take place in the whole circulating current; and in these fevers, these changes are almost always the sole cause of the mortality.

In proportion as the disease advances, the blood loses its solid part, and becomes thin; it loses its saline matter, and becomes both black and rapid; it loses its preservative power, and goes fast to decay; it loses its vitality, and in a short period becomes totally incapable of either stimulating the heart or supporting life. The degree, to which these changes take place, is in proportion to the malignity of the disease.

In the yellow fever, in the African typhus, in the plague, &c. dissolution of blood is a common cause of death. The typhus of cold countries is, comparatively speaking, a mild disease; but even in the common typhus, similar changes take place in the blood, though in a less degree. This has been clearly proved by the important experiments of Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland.

"2d. In all cases of bad fever, the loss of the saline, or preservative power, appears to be, in every instance, the chief cause of the entire dissolution of the vital fluid.

"3d. Where proper means are used to protect the organs from the increased excitement during the early stage of the disease, and after the excitement is sufficiently reduced, when proper nourishment is given, and certain saline medicines are timely and judiciously used, the bad symptoms are generally prevented. When proper saline medicines are used, they do not fret the stomach, they act on the intestines as much as necessary, they keep up all the secretions, particularly that of the kidneys, and enough is absorbed to enter the circulation, and prevent the dissolution of the blood, and preserve it until the fever abates, and all the danger is past. This I am warranted to state as a fact, inasmuch as this treatment was commenced in the West Indies, in 1827; and since then, it has stood the test in several hundred cases of the West India fevers, where it has been tried by both myself and others, and with scarcely a single loss, when we were called to the patient within the first twenty-four hours after the attack, and with very few deaths, when we were called in previous to the commencement of fatal symptoms."

The success of this practice has been confirmed by Dr. George William Stedman, and others of St. Thomas, as well as Dr. Greatex of Trinidad, who had charge of a military hospital in that island, at a time when there was considerable sickness in the garrison. Dr. G. states, that out of three hundred and forty cases of essential fever, treated in the manner described, not one had died; although Trinidad is generally considered to be one of the most sickly islands in the West Indies. With the following practical remarks, we must conclude our extracts.

"It can be clearly proved, that in the West India fevers, those patients that are left entirely to themselves, have a much better chance of recovery, than those who are treated with emetics, calomel, or antimony, opium or acids; and that these remedies, instead of being useful, add greatly to the sufferings of the patient; they decidedly increase the very evils that they are meant to relieve, and add greatly to the mortality in hot climates.

"It is, I believe, an error to consider fever as entirely a disease of the solids, and still more so to treat it solely with reference to the mere state of excitement; at least this much is certain, that those, who attend only to the solids and the mere excitement, can never cure even one case of yellow fever that is really severe. Such cases can only be treated with success, when we reduce by active treatment, the increased excitement in the commencement, and then prevent, by chemical means, those chemical changes in the blood, which are in reality, the source of the diseased action in the solids, and the true cause of the mortality in these fatal fevers. After having seen much to convince me that this is the fact, I adopted the mode of treatment widely different from that which I had formerly used; and in

as far as it has yet gone, the use of the Rochelle salt, the carbonate of soda, and other active saline medicines, at a proper period of the disease, has been attended with a run of success, to which the mere solidists can produce no parallel; and, having so often seen this treatment fairly put to the test, I am induced to believe, that if this practice is generally adopted, the mortality from fevers in hot climates will be greatly lessened."

*The effects of these experiments are best seen when they are made on healthy blood; the agents ought first to be dissolved in a little water, and then well mixed with warm blood before it begins to coagulate.
† Or the Ealam fever of Chisholm.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER.

I was one Sabbath afternoon, about to close the school in which I was engaged, when a young man presented himself as a visitor, and requested me to allow him, if it would not be deemed an intrusion, to speak to the children. This being granted, he addressed them nearly to the following effect:—

"There was once a poor lad who was noted, even among his own sinful companions, for his wickedness, but especially for swearing and Sabbath breaking. He, along with some others resolved, one Sabbath, to stone some steady boys who were going to school. The boys on being attacked, took to their heels: this lad followed them to the very door of the school, which, when opened, (they were singing,) such a sound came from the room, as seemed to stun him. He wondered what they could be doing inside; and a teacher at that moment admitted the other boys and invited him in. A new scene now opened itself upon him:—near 300 boys seated with their teachers. They all appeared so neat and clean, and in such order, that he wished he was one of them. He stood for some time, a sight for the whole school, so dirty and ragged, that every boy in the school was looking at him. After some talk, he being a stout good looking lad, it was resolved to admit him to the A B C class. Every thing was new to him. The next Sabbath he appeared in the school, with his hair combed, and his face washed quite clean. He now found himself so much behind the other boys, that he resolved to strain every nerve to get up to them. He was very soon placed in the first class in the school; and after some years, he was chosen a teacher.—He then felt that he had something more to do than to teach—he had a soul to be saved or lost. In a little time he was enabled, after much prayer, to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and to rejoice in his salvation. The Lord then called him to preach these glad tidings; and happening some time after to preach one Sabbath morning, within a few miles of his old much-beloved school, he came with haste as soon as service was over, and reached the place just in time to see the lads in his own, very own school—and here he is now, speaking to you."

The scene now became deeply affecting.—He burst into tears, as did several others around him. At last he said, "O my dear boys, be in good earnest to make the most of your very great Sabbath school privileges! I have kept you too long; God bless you all!" He then made a prayer, and spent some time in the school.—*Youth's Friend.*

SAYING PRAYERS AND PRAYING.

Mr. W., in his address to the children, spoke upon the subject of prayer. He described its importance and advantages; and explained the difference between praying and saying prayers. A boy in the first class, whose attention had been arrested by the subject, was powerfully affected by the impressive manner in which this duty was urged upon the children. He reflected, that though he had daily been in the habit of saying his prayers, yet he then felt convinced that he never prayed as he ought to have done. He left the school under a deep concern for his soul's welfare, and, on reaching home, retired to a private apartment in the house, and sought the Lord in prayer with his whole heart. He did not seek in vain. The Lord was pleased to manifest himself to him, by pardoning his sins, through the blood of the Redeemer. He is now joined in church-fellowship at this place, and has, for a considerable time, been a zealous and useful teacher in the school, and his spirit and conduct adorn the doctrine of the meek and lowly Jesus.—*Child's Com.*

STUDY AND EDITORSHIP.

Study is a weariness without exercise, a laborious sitting still, that racks the inward and destroys the outward man; that sacrifices health to conceit, and clothes the soul with the spoils of the body; and like a strong blast of lightning, not only melts the sword, but consumes the scabbard.

Nature allows man a great freedom, and never gave an appetite but to be instrumental of some good, nor made a desire but in order to some valuable purpose. But he that will increase knowledge must be content not to enjoy, and not only to cut off the extravagances of luxury, but also to deny the lawful demands of convenience, to forswear delight, and look upon pleasure as his mortal enemy.

He must call that study that is indeed confinement; he must converse with solitude; walk, eat, and sleep, thinking; read volumes, devour the choicest authors, and (like Pharaoh's kine,) after he has devoured all, look lean and meagre. He must be willing to be sickly, weak, and consumptive; even to forget when he is hungry, and to digest nothing but what he reads.

He must read much and perhaps learn little; turn over much trash, perhaps for one grain of truth; study antiquity till he feels the effects of it: and like the cock in the fable, seek pearls in a dunghill, and, perhaps, rise to it as early. This is "Esse quod Arcesilas aenim nasque Solones,"—to be always wearing a meditating countenance, to ruminate, mutter, and talk to a man's self for want of better company; in short, to do all those things which, in other men, are counted madings, but in a scholar, pass for his profession.—*Athenium.*

JOHN GILL.

Was born at Kittering, 1697; and died in London, 1771. At the age of 21, he was married to Elizabeth Negus, with whom he lived 46 years. He survived his wife 5 years; the term of his earthly pilgrimage was a little less than 74 years. He will have been dead 60 years on the 14th of October, 1831. Dr. Gill had several children which died in infancy; one daughter died at the age of 13 years. At his death, he left two children only, a son, whose name was John, a goldsmith; and a daughter married to George Keith, a bookseller, both then residing in London. Soon after his death, a collection of his sermons was published by Keith his son-in-law, to which was prefixed a sketch of his life, from which these items are taken. His conversion to God is set down as early as the 12th year of his age, though he did not make a public profession until he was almost 19. He was baptized by Thomas Wallis, at Kittering, and on the next Sabbath evening commenced his ministry with a sermon from 1 Cor. ii. 2. In about two years he was ordained in London, where he continued to reside to the end of his life. A large proportion of the matter contained in his commentaries, was delivered to his congregation in the form of sermons and lectures previous to their publication. In the course of the three years between the 27th and 30th years of his age, he delivered to his congregation 120 sermons on the book of Canticles. At the request of his congregation, these discourses were soon after published in the form of a commentary on that difficult portion of Scripture. The nine volumes of his commentaries were published in the following years of his age, viz. The three volumes on the New Testament in his 49th, 50th, and 51st years. The two volumes on the prophetic books of the Old Testament, in his 60th and 61st years, and the 4 volumes on the remaining parts of the Old Testament, in his 66th, 67th, 68th, and 69th years. It appears, therefore, that he finished all these voluminous works before he had completed his three score years and ten. These commentaries remain an imperishable monument of the piety and industry of their author, though doubtless, their value would be greatly increased, were they compressed into half their present compass.—*Zion's Advocate.*

Robert Hall.—He was in the habit of preaching while yet a student at Aberdeen, and when not more than 20 years old. His wonderfully effective eloquence is doubtless to be ascribed, in no small degree, to this early practice. It has frequently been observed, that those who have commenced public speaking in youth, when the riches of the imagination are most exuberant, and continue it without suspension, are generally the most successful, because the most natural and energetic orators. This matter has been quite too much overlooked in the education of young preachers in this country.

VALLEY OF THE SON OF HANOM.

Let us for a moment imagine the 300,000 drunks of our land, assembled in one capacious valley. Into this valley let all the tipping houses and grog-shops be removed. And here let all the distilleries, black with the smoke and soot of the pit, be planted. And let this be called the valley of the son of Hanom or Tophat, or, as some render it, the place of Screeches. The pile thereof is fire and much wood. And from it continually ascends a column of smoke, shutting out the light of the sun. In this valley there is no Sabbath, no sanctuary, no preaching, no prayer. Here human depravity breaks forth in all its disgusting forms. The lust and passions of men boil and rage, foaming out their own shame. Here are poverty, wretchedness, and degradation; crime, wantonness, oaths, blasphemies, robbery, suicide, murder, and every species of disease;—and here 30,000 are annually swept into an awful eternity. Here some of the fondest hopes of parents are engulfed. Here some of our most promising characters, and brightest geniuses, stars of the first magnitude, fall to rise no more. With this valley, awful as it is, many of the inhabitants of the surrounding mountains of Zion, keep up a constant intercourse. They are seen to descend a broad and steep place, with the produce and the fruit of their labors, and return with the poison of the pit in their garments and in their bones, until they become so enfeebled that they can come no more. Enough, astonishing to tell, every year descend the yawning gulf to fill the vacancies made by the dread destroyer. I ask, who has a husband, or wife, or parent, or child, to spare for this horrible sacrifice to devils?

The celebrated architect Sir Christopher Wren, when in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and the forty-ninth year of his office, as surveyor-general of the royal buildings, during which time he planned and superintended the erection of St Paul's Cathedral, Hampton Palace, Chelsea Hospital, and nearly thirty of the most beautiful metropolitan churches, was, after having been honored by the patronage of Charles II, William and Mary, and Queen Anne, ignominiously removed by George I. and supplanted by one Benson, an architect of inferior skill, and very limited capacity; "remarkable only for having erected a monument to Milton, in which there is more said about himself than the author of Paradise Lost." In allusion to this circumstance, his biographer, Steward, makes the following memorable observation:—"None could credit this, but those who know how the demon of politics, like that of fate, confounds all distinctions—how it elevates blockheads, and depresses men of talents—how it rears from the mouth of genius, exhausted with toil for the public good, and bending under a load of helpless age, for which it has made no provision, that bread which it bestows upon the idle and the selfish." This keen rebuke was extorted by remembrance of the oppression of a King;—how very applicable to the ingratitude of a Republic.

VOL. X.
THE CHURCH
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
UNDER THE DIRECTORSHIP OF
CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.
PRINTED BY
Six Rods
Price Two Dollars
of the time of subscription
cents will be charged
bers.
A discount of 10
made to Agents, who
copies.
All subscriptions
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